

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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BRUD BRUDERER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And ordinary Public,
Jasper Ind.,
Will practice in all the Courts of
Dubois and Perry Counties, Indiana.
July 19, 1867-18

Clement Doane,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JASPER, INDIANA,
Will attend promptly to any business
entrusted to him in any of the courts
of Dubois county. Office in the Courier
building, on West street.

G. T. B. Carr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
JASPER, INDIANA.
Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois
and adjoining counties.
Office on the South side of the Public
Square. Sept. 20, '67.

L. Q. DEBRULER. **W. A. TRAYLOR.**
DEBRULER & TRAYLOR,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW.
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and
adjoining counties. Particular attention given
to collections.
March 20, '68-18

S. A. Boyles,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
JASPER, INDIANA.
Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois
and adjoining counties. Particular attention
given to collection of claims.
Office at Washington House, directly
in front of the Court House. July 24-18

MALOTT, COBB & SCHAFER,
Attys at Law.
JASPER, INDIANA,
Will practice in the Courts of
DUBOIS COUNTY.

Special attention given to the
Collection of Claims.
April 17 1868

F. HAHN & CO.
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
TROY, IND.
DEALERS IN
Produce, Barley, Oats and Lime.
Lower Wharf-Boat Proprietors,
TROY, INDIANA.
Sept. 20 '67-6m *

Joseph Truxier,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HARNESS AND SADDLES,
South East Corner of the Public Square
JASPER, IND.,

OFFERS his thanks to the citizens of Du-
bois county and vicinity for their past
patronage, and solicits a continuance and
extension of the same, feeling confident that
he can make it to the interest of persons in
want of any thing in his line to deal with
him, as his motto is "small profits and quick
sales." [May 15, '62.]

C. STEGE, H. REILING, JOS. HAXTHAUSEN
STEGE, REILING & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Teas,
TOBACCO, CIGARS,
MARKET STREET.
North Side, between Second and Third Sts.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
P. S.—Prompt attention to orders from
the country. sep. 12, 1868 tf.

White Boys in Blue.

Air—Red, White and Blue.

[Dedicated to the White Boys in Blue
throughout the Nation, by J. W. B.]

Democracy is the life of the Nation,
A nation of white men and free,
The hope of our country's salvation,
The people are ever true to thee.
In its cause the people will assemble,
Men are loyal, good and true,
Whose banners will cause the rads to trem-
ble.

When borne by the White Boys in Blue.

When borne by the white Boys in Blue,
When borne by the white Boys in Blue,
Whose banners will cause the rads to
tremble,

When borne by the White Boys in Blue.

When secession had laid its foundation,
When war sounded its wild alarms,
When Lincoln sent out his proclamation,
The White Boys in Blue flew to arms,
Our country they saved with sword and bul-
let.

Men in war who were loyal good and true;
To save the Constitution now with their
ballot,

Is the boast of the White Boys in Blue.

Is the boast of the White Boys in Blue,
Is the boast of the White Boys in Blue,
To save the Constitution now with their
ballot,

Is the boast of the White Boys in Blue.

Then down with radical legislation;
Their laws are unequal and unjust;
They will find to their foul usurpation,
The people will no longer give their trust.
Oh! rads, you'll be beat in November,
By men who are loyal good and true;
You'll be driven away from your plunder,
By the vote of the White Boys in Blue.

By the votes of the White Boys in Blue,
By the votes of the White Boys in Blue,
You'll be driven away from your plunder,
By the votes of the White Boys in Blue.
Indianapolis, August 6th, 1868

What it is to be a Democrat.

To be a true Democrat is to love, cherish
and sustain good government and good and
few laws.

Not any sort of government.

To be a true Democrat is to love a Gov-
ernment of justice and leniency—a govern-
ment of all the people.

Not of a part of the people.

To be a true Democrat is to be a defender
of long-tried, popular institutions which are
found to be good, and of the weak and pow-
erless.

Not of the lordly and arrogant.

To be a Democrat is to stand unwaveringly
by the right preferring the defeat of men to
sacrifice of principle.

Not for the benefit of a few men but for
the benefit of the greatest number.

To be a Democrat is to respect the rights
of the minority, while providing well for the
majority.

Not exclusively.

To be a Democrat is to have all political
action on the foundation of the Constitution,
and to defend it as our fathers did, with "our
lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor!"
Not in words only!

To be a Democrat is to be an eternal en-
emy of class legislation, of usurpation of op-
pression, plunderers, and of recurring out-
breaks of diseased politicians and politics.
This is our sort.

—It is a farmer during the course of a year
has bought \$800 of goods and groceries, he
has paid, in making the purchase, at least
\$300 in taxes. The banker gets his income
tax from depositors. They get theirs from
the men with whom they deal. Labor pays
it all. The crime of Jacobin financial poli-
tics is that the people are taxed for the ben-
efit of classes. Bondholders have \$2,000,
on which they receive an income of six per
cent. in gold. They pay no tax. The na-
tional banks are unnecessarily paid by the
Government \$18,000,000 yearly. Most
manufacturers are exempted from taxation,
and the country is taxed for their benefit
\$163,000,000 in gold—the amount derived
from customs in the year ending on the 1st
of June.

—A Yankee editor, sneering at the stu-
pidity of a cotemporary, says "The best
thing he got off this week is a dirty shirt."

The Public Debt—Striking Illustrations.

The Louisville Democrat has attempted to
give some illustrations to show the enor-
mous proportions of the public debt and the
burden it imposes upon the productive in-
dustry of the country. It says:

The Statement of the public debt publish-
August 1st, 1868, confesses that the amount
of that great "national blessing" foots up
\$2,523,534,480! These figures represent an
amount of indebtedness that few men can
comprehend. Its immensity is barely within
the bounds of human calculation, and would
prove appalling to a nation of Rothschilds,
Barings and Peabodys.

It stands upon the ruin of the Constitu-
tion, amid the crumbling pillars of the
American Republic, a monument of radical
misrule, incompetency, villainy and despot-
ism. While it represents the price of our
national ruin and degradation, it is eloquent
of national bankruptcy; intolerable and
eternal taxation and of selfish subjugation
of the poor to the rich.

The taxgatherers, of whom it is the fer-
tile parent, are now busy in every street,
lane, highway, and byway in the land; and
are as disastrous to the prosperity of the
country as the seven plagues to which Pharo-
ah was compelled to succumb.

Those of our readers who deal in money
and who are in the daily habit of inspecting
piles of greenbacks may be interested with
the following illustrations, which we find in
the Frankfort Yeoman:

The highest mountain in the world is a
peak of the Himalaya Mountains, in India,
which reaches the altitude of 28 178 feet, or
a little less than five and a half miles.

The public debt of the United States, ac-
cording to the official statement of the Sec-
retary of the Treasury, amounted, on the
first of the present month, to the sum of
\$2,523,534,480. Now let us, for illustration,
suppose this debt to be one dollar bills, and
piled up before us. Do you imagine it would
reach "mountain height?" Let us see:

Allow one hundred notes to the inch, and
we have its height

To be 25,235,344 inches!
or 2,102,945 feet!!
or 700,981 yards!!!
or 398½ miles!!!!

or, if the notes were of the denomination of
\$100 each instead of \$1, we should have a
pyramid of money reaching about four miles
high! whilst the highest mountain peak in
North America, (Mount St. Elias, in Russian
America,) is but 17,900, or less than 3½
miles.

Still further; let us suppose the debt to
be in silver instead of notes, and estimating
\$16 to the pound, we have a weight of debt
amounting to just 157,720, 905 pounds!! or
9,857 car loads (at 16 000 pounds to the car,) which would make a train of cars 56 miles
in length, allowing but thirty feet to the car!!

But let us illustrate a little further; and
suppose it were necessary to take the silver
dollars from the mint, employing porters for
that purpose, requiring each man to carry
forty pounds. In that case it would take
4,000,000 men, who standing three feet
apart, would make a string about 3,000 miles
long; and marching at the rate of three
miles an hour, it would require about forty
days for this debt-burdened army to pass a
given point! And the task of counting the
debt, in silver dollars, would be one of al-
most endless duration. Let us see: A
man commencing August 1, 1868, and work-
ing ten hours each day and counting sixty dol-
lars each minute, would accomplish the job
A. D. 4368.

But there are other illustrations of the
magnitude of this great "national blessing,"
which can not fail to arrest the attention of
farmers, to whom the following is addressed:
At \$2 per bushel, the public debt repre-
sents 1,261,767,245 bushels of wheat, or
37,853,017 tons. To transport this amount
in two-horse wagons allowing one ton each,
would require 37,853,017 and 75,706,034
horses? Give each team 30 feet space, and
you have a cavalcade which would encircle
the globe!

But we tire of these illustrations, as we
do of everything pertaining to radical rule,
which, in a brief period, has covered the
land with ruin and crowned their work with
immortal infamy by a monument of debt
which, like the pyramids, are more conspic-
uous from the desolation that surrounds them!

—Mr. Short says the only thing he can
pay these times is his addresses to the in-
dies; and these he never allows to get over-
due.

Radical Taxation.

The radicals, from Governor Baker, down,
are trying to deceive and hoodwink the peo-
ple into the belief that the radical party is
the party of low taxation and strict econo-
my. Now to disprove this high pretension
of the radicals we have only to ask the peo-
ple to examine a few figures which we take
from the public records of the State.

During three years of Democratic rule in
the State of Indiana, say in 1857-59 and
1860, the levy of taxes upon the people of
the State of Indiana was as follows:

In 1857 taxes levied	\$2 459 335 50
1859 "	3 825 018 21
1860 "	3 768 426 87

Total, \$10 052 780 58

During the three last years of radical rule,
say for the years of 1864-65, and '66, the
levy of taxes upon the people of the State
by this double distilled economical party was
as follows:

In 1864 taxes levied,	\$7 057 366 64
1865 "	13 167 335 22
1866 "	10 167 834 49

Total, \$30 392 536 25

Showing that the taxes levied by the rad-
icals in three years, over and above what
was levied by Democrats for the same
length of time, was \$20 339,755 67, (over
twenty millions of dollars.) Now it would
seem that with this vast sum of money
wrong from the people of Indiana, the rad-
icals could not only have carried on the State
Government, but have paid off the whole
debt of Indiana. But we have seen that the
public debt is growing larger every year of
radical rule, and yet the taxes on the people
are heavier and more of it. Now what did
the radicals do with the \$30,392,536 25 col-
lected from the people of Indiana? They
did not pay off the public debt, then are we
not safe in saying that they stole the money.

People of Spencer and Warrick counties,
when you hear Kercheval abusing the Dem-
ocrats for extravagance, does it not occur
to you that the real thief is the one to cry
"stop thief, stop thief!" It would seem so to
a man up a tree. Any person curious
enough to want to see the figures given in
this statement, can find them by looking at
the acts of 1867, page 264. Look them up
and show them to your neighbors, and ask
the radicals to tell you what has become of
all this thirty millions of dollars, wrong
from the pockets of the toiling people.
Rockport Democrat.

Democratic Arguments.

The New York Tribune has a Washing-
ton correspondent who recently wrote from
that city, rather exultingly, that "the Re-
publican Committee are sending out docu-
ments at the rate of more than 100,000 per
week." The New York Express, in noticing
this little enterprise, says, with great truth,
that everywhere, on every side, in every
home and household, is a Democratic argu-
ment—such as—

The double price of tea.

The triple price of sugar.

The double price of clothing.

The velocity and volume with which prop-
erty in almost every part of the country is
running from the poor to the rich, in conse-
quence of the inequality and injustice of
taxation.

The destruction of our commercial ma-
rine.

The banishment of all gold and silver as
coin, and the universality of paper.

The downfall of the Constitution every-
where.

The substitution of a consolidated for a
federal form of government.

The overthrow of the right of trial by
jury, and the habeas corpus among 10,000,
000 of our people.

The subjugation of eight millions of white
men in the South to three or four millions of
negroes.

The reign of carpet-baggers in Congress
(generally runaways from the North,) as-
suming to represent the whites and negroes
in the South.

All these are Democratic arguments in
every man's mouth, and are present, more or
less, everywhere, in every house, cottage
and cabin.

FACT FOR TAX PAYERS.—During the sev-
enty-three years previous to the war, the to-
tal expenses of the Government, were \$1,
000,000,000. During the three since the
war, under radical rule, the expenses (and
the stealings) have been \$1,600,000,000!

Rather Expensive.

Governor Conrad Baker, who is a candi-
date for re-election, is rather an expensive
luxury to the taxpayers of Indiana. It will
doubtless be interesting to our readers to
know what this gentleman and his Radical
predecessor, Gov. Morton, cost the people
for a single year. We take the items from
the report of the Auditor of State (Radical)
for the fiscal year, commencing November
1st, 1866, and ending October 31st, 1867, as
found upon page 7 of the report, under the
title of expenditures.

On account of Executive	\$21 799 94
On account of Governor's office	4 638 70

Total, \$26 438 64

The Governor's salary as fixed by law is
\$3,000 per annum. Deduct that amount
from the total given above and we find that
it cost \$23,438 64 to conduct the business of
the executive department of the State for a
single year. Who got this money? The
Governor is only entitled to \$3,000 a year
by law yet the Radical legislature appropri-
ated \$26,438 64 for the executive depart-
ment, and the Governor spends it. And this
is too, during a year of profound peace
when there can be no apology for extror-
dinary expenses.—Fort Wayne Democrat.

—The Secretary of the Treasury reports
the following sums expended in July:

Civil, miscellaneous and foreign	\$4,719,000
Interest on public debt	31,509,000
War	7,026,000
Navy	2,641,000
Interior—Pensions and Indians	659,000

Total, \$46,549,000

Deducting the interest on the public debt,
\$31,509,000 remain as the ordinary ex-
penditures of the Government for one
month. This is at the rate of \$180,490,000
per annum consumed by the radicals in car-
rying on the Government. It cost the peo-
ple, under the Democratic administrations,
only \$57,871,000 per annum to carry on the
Government for the ten years preceding the
war. Is it not time for a change?

FEW HARD THINGS.—Experience has
taught men that it is—

Hard to pay debts.

Hard to resist temptation.

Hard to love our enemies.

Hard to quit chewing tobacco.

Hard to keep from eating too much.

Hard to drink liquor and not be intemper-
ate.

Hard to believe a man you know to be a
liar.

Hard to turn the other cheek when we
are struck.

A FIZZLE.—The Republicans of this
place had posters printed and circulated an-
nouncing that Major A. L. Robinson, the
Electoral for Grant and Colfax in this District,
would speak at the Court House in this place
on Tuesday night last. The evening came;
Robinson was in town, but he wouldn't
speak to so small a crowd,—there being only
28 persons assembled to hear him.
—Princeton Democrat.

A Warning.

Tell me angelic hosts,

Ye messengers of love,

Shall suffering printers here below

Have no redress above?

The angel bands replied,

"To us is knowledge given,

Delinquents on the printer's books

Can never enter heaven!"

Conundrums.

—When does a stupid fellow seem beside
himself? When he is standing by a donkey.

—What is the best machinery for prosec-
uting an inquiry? The How-so?-ing Ma-
chine.

—Where can the most currants be found?
In the ocean.

—Why is a poor singer like a counter-
feiter? Because he is an utterer of bad
notes.

—Why are ugly people apparently never
in good health? Because they are always
more or less ill-looking.

—An Irishman seeing a negro for the
first time said: "Boy, sing us a song." Ne-
gro—"I can't sing no song, massa." Pat—
"Then what the devil have ye got yer legs
set in the middle of yer foot a like lark for?"

—Why may ladies, when they blush and
weep, be said to be disturbers of the poetic
peace? Because, when they blush and weep,
they raise a hue and cry.